On page 142, line 3, before "Packard", please replace the word "Hewlitt" with the word --Hewlett--.

On page 150, line 2, before "Packard", please replace the word "Hewlitt" with the word --Hewlett--.

On page 152, line 12, before "triacrylate", please replace the word "trimethylopropane" with the word --trimethylolpropane--.

On page 154, line 28, after "composition", please replace the word "wsa" with the word --was--.

***In the Claims:***

N.E. cancel by amdt A

Please cancel claims 1-94 and 107-140 without prejudice.

Please amend the claims as follows:

101. (amended) The system of claim 95, further comprising a hazy filter [disposed directly adjacent to] positioned between the first light generator and at least one of the mold members, the filter being adapted to manipulate intensity of activating directed light toward the lens forming composition during use.

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102. (amended) The system of claim 95, further comprising a hazy filter [disposed directly adjacent to] positioned between the first light generator and at least one of the mold members, the filter comprising a varying thickness such that the filter varies an intensity distribution of activating light directed across the mold members during use.

Please add the following claims:

--141. The system of claim 95, further comprising a temperature sensor configured to measure changes in the temperature of the lens forming composition during use.--

--142. The system of claim 95, further comprising a temperature sensor and a controller, the temperature sensor being configured to measure changes in the temperature of the lens forming composition during use, the controller being configured to adjust a dose of initiating light reaching the cavity as a function of the changes in the temperature of the lens forming composition measured by the temperature sensor over a period of time during use.--

--143. The system of claim 142, wherein the controller is configured to vary an intensity of the light in response to the difference in the temperature of the lens forming composition over the period of time.--

--144. The system of claim 142, wherein the controller is configured to vary a duration of the light in response to the difference in the temperature of the lens forming composition over the period of time.--

~~--145. The system of claim 142, wherein the controller is configured to stop the application of~~ light to the lens forming composition after substantially all of the lens forming composition has been cured.--

--146. The system of claim 142, wherein the controller is a Proportional-Integral-Derivative controller.--

--147. The system of claim 95, wherein the light absorbing compound comprises a photochromic compound.--

--148. The system of claim 95, wherein the monomer comprises a polyethylenic-functional monomer containing ethylenically unsaturated groups selected from acrylyl and methacrylyl.--

--149. The system of claim 95, wherein the monomer comprises an aromatic containing bis(allyl carbonate)-functional monomer.--

--150. The system of claim 95, wherein the monomer comprises a polyol (allyl carbonate)-functional monomer, an acrylic-functional monomer, a methacrylic-functional monomer, or mixtures thereof.--

--151. The system of claim 95, wherein the lens forming composition further comprises a co-initiator that activates curing of the monomer to form the eyeglass lens during use.--

--152. The system of claim 151, wherein the co-initiator comprises an amine.--

~~--153. The system of claim 95, further~~ comprising a filter disposed between the first light generator and at least one of the mold members, wherein the filter comprises:

a polymerized monomer substantially distributed throughout the filter;

a photoinitiator substantially distributed throughout the filter for initiating polymerization of the monomer in response to being exposed to ultraviolet light; and

a compound substantially distributed throughout the filter for making the filter hazy.--

--154. ~~The system of claim 153, wherein the filter~~ comprises a bisphenol compound to make the filter hazy.--

~~--155. The system of claim 153, wherein the filter comprises a styrene-butadiene~~ copolymer to make the filter ~~hazy.~~--

--156. The system of claim 95, further comprising a filter disposed between the first light generator and at least one of the mold members, wherein the filter is substantially translucent to light.--

--157. The system of claim 95, further comprising a filter disposed between the first light generator and at least one of the mold members, wherein the filter is substantially hazy such that the filter disperses the light into a plurality of light rays during use.--

--158. The system of claim 95, further comprising a filter disposed between the first light generator and at least one of the mold members, wherein the filter comprises a varying thickness configured to vary an intensity distribution of light directed across the mold members such that a greater amount of light passing though a thick portion of the filter is attenuated than passing through a thin portion of the filter.--

--159. A system for making an ophthalmic eyeglass lens, comprising:

a first mold member having a casting face and a non-casting face;

a second mold member having a casting face and a non-casting face, the second mold member being configured to be spaced apart from the first mold member during use such that the casting faces of the first mold member and the second mold member at least partially define a mold cavity;

a lens forming composition configured to be disposed within the mold cavity during use, comprising:

a monomer that is curable in the mold cavity by exposure to activating light to substantially form the eyeglass lens

a light absorbing compound that absorbs at least a portion of the activating light in a first range during at least a portion of the curing of the monomer; and

a photoinitiator that activates a co-initiator after being exposed to at least a portion of activating light in a second range during curing, wherein the co-initiator activates curing of the monomer to form the eyeglass lens and wherein the co-initiator facilitates curing of the lens forming composition; and

a first light generator configured to generate and direct activating light at a wavelength in the second range toward at least one of the mold members to cure the lens forming composition and to form the eyeglass lens during use; and

a controller coupled to the first light generator, wherein the controller adjusts a dose of initiating light reaching the cavity as a function of the temperature of the lens forming composition during use.--

--160. The system of claim 159, wherein the controller is configured to control the first light generator such that light is directed in a plurality of pulses toward at least one of the first and second mold members.--

--161. The system of claim 159, wherein the first light generator is configured to direct light toward the first mold member, and further comprising a second light generator configured to generate and direct light toward the second mold member.--

--162. The system of claim 159, wherein the first light generator is configured to direct light toward the first mold member, and further comprising a second light generator configured to generate and direct light toward the second mold member, and wherein the controller is configured to control the first and second light generators such that light is directed in a plurality of pulses toward the first and second mold members.--

--163. The system of claim 159, wherein the first light generator is configured to generate and direct activating light pulses with a sufficiently high intensity such that the photoinitiator forms a first polymer chain radical.--

--164. The system of claim 159, ~~wherein the first light generator is configured to generate and~~ direct activating light pulses with a sufficiently high intensity ~~such that the~~ photoinitiator forms a first polymer chain radical that reacts ~~with the~~ co-initiator and the co-initiator forms a second polymer chain radical ~~that~~ reacts with the monomer.--

--165. The system of claim 159, further comprising a hazy filter disposed directly adjacent to at least one of the mold members, the filter being configured to manipulate intensity of activating directed light toward the lens forming composition during use.--

--166. The system of claim 159, further comprising a hazy filter disposed directly adjacent to at least one of the mold members, the filter comprising a varying thickness such that the filter varies an intensity distribution of activating light directed across the mold members during use.--

--167. The system of claim 159, further comprising a cooler configured to cool the mold cavity during use.--

--168. The system of claim 159, further comprising a distributor configured to apply air to the mold cavity to remove heat from the mold cavity during use.--

--169. The system of claim 159, wherein the first light generator comprises a fluorescent light source.--

--170. The system of claim 159, wherein the first light generator comprises a fluorescent light source configured to emit light at a wavelength of about 385 nanometers to 490 nanometers.--

--171. The system of claim 159, further comprising a temperature sensor configured to measure changes in the temperature of the lens forming composition during use.--

--172. The system of claim 159, further comprising a temperature sensor configured to measure changes in the temperature of the lens forming composition during use, wherein the controller is configured to adjust a dose of initiating light reaching the cavity as a function of the changes in the temperature of the lens forming composition measured by the temperature sensor over a period of time during use.--

--173. The system of claim 172, wherein the controller is configured to vary an intensity of the light in response to the difference in the temperature of the lens forming composition over the period of time.--

--174. The system of claim 172, wherein the controller is configured to vary a duration of the light in response to the difference in the temperature of the lens forming composition over the period of time.--

--175. The system of claim 159, wherein the controller is configured to stop the application of light to the lens forming composition after substantially all of the lens forming composition has been cured.--

--176. The system of claim 159, wherein the controller is a Proportional-Integral-Derivative controller.--

--177. The system of claim 159, wherein the light absorbing compound comprises a photochromic compound.--

--178. The system of claim 159, wherein the monomer comprises a polyethylenic-functional monomer containing ethylenically unsaturated groups selected from acrylyl and methacrylyl.--

--179. The system of claim 159, wherein the monomer comprises an aromatic containing bis(allyl carbonate)-functional monomer.--

--180. The system of claim 159, wherein the monomer comprises a polyol (allyl carbonate)-functional monomer, an acrylic-functional monomer, a methacrylic-functional monomer, or mixtures thereof.--

--181. The system of claim 159, wherein the lens forming composition further comprises a co-initiator that activates curing of the monomer to form the eyeglass lens during use.--

--182. The system of claim 159, wherein the co-initiator comprises an amine.--

--183. The system of claim 159, further comprising a filter disposed between the first light generator and at least one of the mold members, wherein the filter comprises:

~~a polymerized monomer substantially distributed throughout the filter;~~

a photoinitiator substantially distributed throughout the filter for initiating polymerization of the monomer in response to being exposed to ultraviolet light; and

a compound substantially distributed throughout the filter for making the filter hazy.--

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--~~184. The system~~ of claim 183, wherein the filter comprises a bisphenol compound to make the filter hazy.--

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--185. The system of claim 183, wherein the filter comprises a styrene-butadiene copolymer to make the filter hazy.--

--186. The system of claim 159, further comprising a filter disposed between the first light generator and at least one of the mold members, wherein the filter is substantially translucent to light.--

--187. The system of claim 159, further comprising a filter disposed between the first light generator and at least one of the mold members, wherein the filter is substantially hazy such that the filter disperses the light into a plurality of light rays during use.--

--188. The system of claim 159, further comprising a filter disposed between the first light generator and at least one of the mold members, wherein the filter comprises a varying thickness configured to vary an intensity distribution of light directed across the mold members such that a greater amount of light passing though a thick portion of the filter is attenuated than passing through a thin portion of the filter.--

Respectfully submitted,

Eric B. Meyertons
Reg. No. 34,876

Attorney for Applicant

CONLEY, ROSE & TAYON, P.C.
P.O. BOX 398
AUSTIN, TX 78767-0398
(512) 703-1254 (voice)
(512) 703-1250 (facsimile)

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